

Mr. Ashland County, Ex.

THE ASHLAND UNION

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THE ASHLAND UNION.

"THE UNION, IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

VOL. XX.

ASHLAND, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866.

NO 52

Notes of Advertising Advanced

One square, one week,	\$ 1.00
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Yearly advertisement, four squares,	26.00
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E. W. Gland, Probate Judge.
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G. W. Hill, Prosecuting Attorney.

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and reasonable bills. Patronage so-
lited.

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Main Street, Ashland, Ohio.

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Attorney at Law, Ashland, O. Particu-
lar attention paid to collecting and bu-
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Kenny & Campbell,
Attorneys at Law, Ashland, O. Office
on Church Street, in the brick building im-
mediately West of the Court House.

W. T. Johnston,
Attorney at Law, Office over Wallace
& Andrews Shoe Store, Main Street, Ash-
land, Ohio. Also authorized by the
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J. H. McComb,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Ashland
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Ringer's Hardware Store.

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Attorney at Law, FIRE AND LIFE
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ticular attention paid to collecting. Probate
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PHYSICIANS.

Dr. I. L. Crane,
OFFICE One Door West of Quiner's Drug
Store, Up Stairs. Residence Corner of
center and Washington Streets, Ashland, O.

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Particular attention will be paid to the
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Office over Hughes & Stacher's Store, op-
posite the Town Hall.

Miscellaneous.

DR. R. NEWTON,
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H. R. J. J. J.,
JEWELLER and Silver Smith, one door West
of Potter's Drug Store, Ashland, Ohio.
Gold and Silver Pens, and a choice variety
of Jewelry kept constantly on hand.
Highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.
Repairing done to order, on reasonable
terms—Satisfactorily warranted.

HICKOK & BOWKER
HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FUR-
NITURE, consisting of Tables, Bureaus, Bed-
steads, Chairs of every description, &c.
They keep constantly on hand a lot of
Mellie's Barbed Wire and Fencing. Having
new Horses they will attend promptly to
orders in any part of the county. Furniture
made to order. Room one Door East of the
Post Office, Up Stairs. (v19a50)

ASHLAND HOTEL
at Ashland, Ohio, at Ashland, Ohio.

A. & G. W. DEPOY,
MANSFIELD, OHIO.

G. A. TOWNLEY,
(late of the North American),
PROPRIETOR.

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Before the Democratic State
Convention, on the 24th ult.

Another year has rolled around, and the Democratic party is called again into council. As you see, it has come with its strength undiminished—its spirit unimpaired—its zeal unabated—its fidelity to its principles unshaken—with its organization as perfect, and its numbers still greater than ever before. It is the party whose origin is coeval with that of the Government—the same party which Jefferson founded, and Madison organized and strengthened, and which, by its self-sustaining and just administration of the limited powers granted to the Federal Government, has, during four-fifths of our history, secured an unparalleled measure of order and peace, and prosperity and liberty.

I love the Democratic party. I admire its organization and discipline. I honor the name and the fame of its founders. I revere its principles, so broad in their application and so beneficent in their influence that in all this land, discovered as the States now are, there is not a State, nor county, nor township, nor town, nor family, nor house—from the Lakes to the Gulf—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—in which it has not a representative and member. I revere the wisdom which could mark with such unerring accuracy the true limits of the power granted and the powers reserved, and could in practice with such fidelity establish them—which could evoke from the discord of States then contentious the harmonies of a confederation whose powers were confined to international and interstate affairs, while the States were left the entire guardianship of the rights of the liberties and the political status of its citizens.

And I believe it is only by adhering more closely to the teachings of its precepts and example, that we may have the least hope of preserving our Government from the perils of consolidated despotism on the one hand, or of lawless anarchy on the other.

The party is the same—its principles and convictions are the same, and they will continue as long as the Government shall endure. By each day and year produce their questions to be answered, their problems to be solved, and thus, while parties and principles remain, politics change. The duty of the hour is to meet the questions of the hour, and to modify the application of principles as the exigency of the time may require.

The question of to-day is Union or Disunion—the old Constitution or a new Constitution—the old Government as our fathers gave it to us, or revolution and change and a new system. The Constitution is in danger. The Union is broken, not by the collision of arms, but by the political action of parties. Its enemies are in high places of power; they sit in the seats of the Capitol; they throw their grasp upon its throat; they throttle it to the agonies of dissolution. The President confronts them, and the question presented to day to the Democratic party and the people of Ohio is simply this: Whether they will support the President in his effort to maintain, or the Congress in its efforts to overthrow, the Government.

The Constitution grants certain powers to the Federal Government—it reserves all other powers to the States, and guarantees certain rights to the people. The same powers were granted alike by all the States. The same rights were guaranteed to the people of all the States. The States are equal. They were equal before the Constitution was adopted. They continued to be equal by the terms of the Constitution itself. They must remain equal as long as the Constitution shall be maintained, and the Federal Union created by it shall endure. Mr. Seward in his speech at Auburn, recognizes this fundamental truth. And in my judgment those powers and those rights being to day as well as the States, and the people of Georgia and Mississippi as to the States and people of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Why should it not be? The Constitution provides that "this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law, any thing in the Constitution and the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." This is the measure of the lawful authority of the Federal Government. This is the limit of its lawful demand upon the States. When this is conceded, the States have fulfilled their Federal obligation. No more can be exacted from them, and they are entitled to the unobstructed enjoyment of all the powers reserved and the rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

In not Federal authority as promptly obeyed to day? Is it not as unimpeded to-day in Georgia as in Ohio? There is not an armed enemy in the Confederate States. There is not a show of opposition to Federal authority even as great "as the shadow when it declineth," and yet for months the equality of the States has been violated, and the people of the States have been denied the first great right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution; that right which is essential to free government; that right without which all government is a lawless usurpation; which it is always a right, and frequently a duty to resist, with all the means which God and nature have put in

to our hands—I mean the right of representation.

We have a wonderful spectacle presented to us. Scarcely a year has elapsed since Lee surrendered, yet the Confederate Government has entirely disappeared and the Federal Government has taken its place. In the States, old Constitutions have been abolished and new ones have been established; old governments have been thrown down and new ones set up; old officers have been expelled and others elected. The States are exercising all the functions of government necessary to the preservation of civil society. They preserve order, punish crimes, protect life and property. They regulate the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, creditor and debtor. They collect debts, enforce contracts, regulate the commerce, establish cities, control public education; and who has said they were not sufficient for these things?

Mr. Seward, in the speech from which I have quoted, says the return of the Southern people to their Federal allegiance is without parallel in history. Yet Congress for six months has devoted itself to the invention of odious Constitutional amendments which were intended to deprive the States of their just powers, and to the passage of odious laws which were intended, if obeyed, to reduce the people to the most degrading submission; or, if not obeyed, to produce irritation and bitterness, and threats of resistance from which it was hoped to deduce the necessity of establishing military governments and enforcing martial law.

And why is this? It is because they hate the Constitution of the United States—because they hate our system of Government. They hate its two fundamental ideas—confederation; granted and reserved powers. They admire the strength of a consolidated government, and confide in the wisdom of an overshadowing absolute irrepressible majority. They prefer to intrust the rights and liberties of the people, the amelioration of the condition of our race to such a majority rather than to the progress which consists with the checks and balances of our system. I speak of men with whom I have been long associated, whom I know intimately. I recognize their intelligence and their private worth. I do not question their integrity or the sincerity of their motives; yet I repeat, I believe they hate our system of government and desire its overthrow.

What is that system? I will not detain you either with an analysis of its parts or of a history of its formation. The exigency of their condition required that the international affairs and the commercial intercourse of the States should be placed under one head. They were committed to the Federal Government—all other powers and subjects were reserved to the States. The States were to regulate the civil and political rights of their citizens—and so guarded were those who made the Constitution that, while in respect to foreign affairs they gave to the Government absolute exclusive jurisdiction, in domestic affairs they so entirely excluded it that it has no power to try or punish an assault by one citizen of Ohio by another, or to collect a simple promissory note between the same parties.

And this is the system which Congress has determined to subvert and destroy. Let me illustrate more particularly my meaning. Take the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. A law intended to answer the same purpose was in full force. Its provisions seemed ample. There was no complaint on this score from any quarter. It was to expire within a year after the close of the rebellion. If the object of this new bill were only to extend the time, a single section in two lines would have been sufficient. If in any one point enlarged powers were needed, another section enlarged brief would have sufficed. But neither of these was the true purpose of the bill. Its main object is explained in the eighth and ninth sections. The eighth section provides that in all the States where the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts has been suspended, and by reason of laws, custom or prejudice, the same civil rights which have been accorded to the white man have not been accorded to the negro, the President shall "extend to all cases relating to persons so discriminated against military jurisdiction and protection." And the ninth section declares that the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall, under the direction of the War Department, take cognizance of all cases of this nature, and shall try, and if guilty, punish by fine and imprisonment all State officers who enforce any such discrimination created by State laws. "All cases relating to persons so discriminated against." What does that mean? Did you ever consider it? All cases criminal and civil—whether to punish crimes or to enforce contracts, or to compel fair dealing, "relating to such persons," whether the suit be between a white man and a negro, or between two negroes—whether the indictment be against a white man for beating a negro, or against a negro for assaulting a white man, or even a negro. "Military jurisdiction"—and what is that, pray? Why, the jurisdiction of a drum-head court-martial, or of a military commission, under the articles of war, which the Constitution forbids, except in cases of persons engaged in the land or naval service, or in the militia while in active service. Now, the Constitution provides that "no person," negro or white man, shall be held to answer for an infamous crime except upon an indictment, and that every person so held shall be tried by a jury, openly and speedily, be confronted with the witnesses against

him, have the benefit of counsel, and have compulsory process to bring his witnesses into Court. Yet this bill, avowedly for the benefit of freedmen, proposes to deprive them of these beneficent provisions which they now enjoy, and to make it the duty of the President in every case to substitute the short sharp process of a court-martial where there is no indictment, no jury, and where counsel and witnesses for the defense are tolerated only by the grace and favor of the Court.

Can any man believe this law was intended to be of service to the negro, or to ameliorate his condition, or to protect him from injurious discrimination, or to accustom him to the equal rights of citizenship? It was intended to invade the domain of the States in the punishment of crimes which are purely of State cognizance. It was intended wrongfully to break down State laws, and to substitute for them Federal laws, and thus to draw within the circle of Federal military authority every citizen of the land. "All cases relating to such persons!" These words embrace all persons, of every age and sex, and any negro, man, woman or child, in any of the relations or conditions or affairs of life. And this bill brings them all to the feet of the military authority, as executed by the most ignorant and degraded fellow who can be hired as a servant of the bureau for five hundred dollars a year. I cite this bill only as an illustration. By the grace of God and Andrew Johnson's veto, it did not become a law—no thanks to the radicals for that blessing.

Examine the proposition to change the basis of representation. The Constitution provided that population should be entitled to representation, and that each community must decide for itself where the political power should reside. This rule was proper—the only consistent rule where States are recognized as self-governing, and self-existing. The determination who shall wield the power of the community is essential to the existence of a free State.

This proposed amendment provides that the basis of representation shall be population—but that wherever the negro is excluded from voting, his race shall be excluded from the basis, and the number of representatives shall be accordingly diminished. That is to say: the power to determine who shall be electors belongs undoubtedly to the States. They may exercise it as they see fit; they may exclude or they may admit to suffrage as they think right. They may exclude the young, the old, the poor, the unlearned; the women—they may exclude every soldier who has entered the army, if they please—and if the persons so excluded only be white, they may be counted in the basis of representation, and others may elect for them. But if the States shall promise to exclude a negro from the ballot, neither he nor his family nor any of his race shall be counted in making up the basis of representation—Amazing love for the negro!

But this proposition presents another alternative to the States. By counting the negroes in the basis of representation, the Southern States have sixteen members of Congress more than they otherwise would. If they will consent to give up those sixteen members and the political power they wield, then they may exclude the negro from the ballot-box for all time, and are quite welcome to do so. Do I wrong these radicals in Congress? They will not admit the Southern States to their constitutional equality and recognize their right of representation because negroes are excluded from the ballot-box. Their outspoken leaders boldly say so, and yet within two weeks, by very large majorities, they have passed a bill to admit Colorado to the Union, whose people declared, in the most authentic and offensive form, that in their new State none but white men shall vote. Do you remember the statement of Thaddeus Stevens when if the South be should be permitted to vote, the Democratic party would again come into power, and do you know the fact that the Senators from Colorado are radicals, whose votes in the Senate would be convenient to have in case of another veto? Do you believe that the protection of the negro was the true purpose of the amendment? No sir. It was to cross the boundary of State authority, and to lay violent hands, by Federal power, on the most sacred rights of the States. This amendment passed the sitting session of the House of Representatives, and now awaits the action of the Senate.

Consider the Civil Rights Bill. It declares that all native born persons of whatever race or condition are citizens of the United States, and that all citizens shall be protected alike, and be punished with the same measure of penalty. West does this mean? Suppose a State law proscribes a less penalty to the case of a negro than of a white man convicted of a crime against State law. Has Congress authority to say he shall be punished more severely? If Congress may abrogate also the case of relating to the white man, it may subject the negro to the punishment prescribed for the white man, it may also subject the white man to the punishment prescribed for the negro; or it may prescribe punishment altogether, and so establish within the State a criminal code to the exclusion of State legislation altogether. And if this is so, what a work of supererogation it is to insert a special provision in the Constitution confining to Congress the power to define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas! And yet, thus to overwhelm the power of the

States, was this law avowedly to protect negroes in civil rights chiefly gotten up and urged.

On the 13th of January last, an ordinance was issued from the War Department to the military in Southern States to protect from prosecution or suit in any State Court all officers or soldiers, or any other person subject to military authority, acts done pursuant to orders, and to protect all loyal citizens for acts done against rebel forces, and all persons, their agents or employees, charged with the possession of abandoned lands, and the possession and custody of any kind of property who used, possessed or controlled the same pursuant to the order of the President or of any civil or military department; and also to protect colored persons from prosecution in any State for offenses for which white persons are not punished in the same manner and degree. That is to say, the citizen shall have no redress if any military officer or the President, or any department, shall have stripped him of his property, driven him from his home, upon some false or trivial charge, or to gratify some personal hatred or ill will. The order is more lawless than the act could be. The judge who would obey it, unless compelled by mere brute force, would deserve to be deprived of his office, and to be a byword and scorn among all men. I pass over the infamy of embodying such provisions in a military order. In a law they would be intolerable. They are the fit means of subverting not only this but any system of free government.

And not content with striking thus directly at the States, these radicals are attacking the well settled system of Executive authority. They find now, in time of peace, that the patronage of the President is enormous, that it may be used to thwart their schemes, that it is dangerous to liberty. We heard nothing of this when the officers of a million of soldiers were to be appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and the Conscription Law and the Internal Revenue Law clothed him with power of filling the land with Presidential partisans. They now seek to break down and degrade the Presidential office, and to reduce it to a mere dependant upon the will of and whim of this Congress, which in its fanaticism and folly degraded itself to a mere Central Directory.

And these are the proofs which I adduce of a desire and a determination to overthrow our system of government. I know, of course, these gentlemen will deny my conclusions: I understand their theories and the arguments by which they support them: I understand their thimbling logic by which the States are in the Union, in order they may be governed, the Constitution when duties are to be exacted, and not under it when protection is to be accorded, within the law when taxes are to be paid beyond it when representation is demanded. The President of the United States confronts these gentlemen; he denies their theories; he brushes away their cobweb sophistries; he stands consistently on the ground occupied by him and them at the beginning of the war; he denies the doctrine of State secession, he denies that the ordinances of secession were valid by the success of arms; he maintains that the States never were and are not now out of the Union, and he is prepared to secure to them the enjoyment of all their rights, as they are ready to perform their duties.

Gentlemen, let us give him in this effort a cordial and ready support, let us give a warm, effective, magnanimous support. Let it be the more zealous and untaken because he is not the President of our choice; because we have no favors to ask, no offices to seek, no patronage to enjoy. Let us verify unselfishly the claim which we made during the heat of the war—that we were devoted to the integrity of the Union and to the maintenance of the Federal compact. We disagree with the president in many things. We dissent from his doctrines. We question the wisdom of many of his acts; but we agree on this question of restoration; and it does seem to me to be our highest duty to co-operate with all who will co-operate with him in making it effective. There is no room for hesitation or delay. The Constitution is in peril; the Government is in peril; liberty is in peril. He seeks to secure them from the radicals and destructives, the blind and bigoted Jacobins of our Revolution.

In these days of danger to our liberties, when in its frenzy the central power is seizing upon all the guarantees of popular rights, where shall we find a place of refuge for our Constitution, till this darkness be overpassed and the sunlight of reason appears?

Two centuries ago, in a crisis of deadly peril, the true men of Connecticut, in the haze of the twilight, snatched their charter from the council table, and placed it in the charter oak, within whose noble trunk, and under the protection of whose spreading branches, it was hidden from the search of the tyrant. That sturdy tree had for centuries escaped the lightning of the tempest and the violence of the tornado. By this event it acquired an immortality of fame—two centuries longer it stood unscathed, but it exists no more. It bowed its head to the storm during our terrible civil war; and the hiding place of the charter was exposed to public gaze. We have an ark of safety for our Constitution more effective than this oak. It is the ballot-box. It invites us to use it. We need not approach it in darkness, as the men of Connecticut were compelled to do; but in the bright sunlight, under the canopy of full day, we ought, in solid columns and

with measured tread, as performing a sacred duty, to approach its open portals. If we do so rightly we shall hear from its inmost recesses, echoed in thunder tones, the command of the still small voice of the silent vote, even as of old, from off the Mercy Seat itself, the Israelite heard the voice of God.

Execution of Sage.

George W. Sage, the child murderer, was hung on the 25th ult., at Vernon, Indiana. He was thirty five years of age, good appearance and easy manners. His father was present at the execution, which by the law of the State, was private. The condemned exhibited a great deal of firmness throughout the scene. He acknowledged his guilt, and said he wanted money to pay unliquidated claims on land he owned in Illinois, and declared his innocence of any preconcerted purpose to kill the children, avowing that his sole motive was to prevent detection.

The children, aged nine, seven and two years, on coming into the room where he was committing the robbery, were beaten by him upon their heads with a brickbat, and were then left for dead; but the two older, both girls, recovered, and the younger, a boy, died. Sage was subsequently identified by the girls. A large number of people, men and women, were in attendance, who could only see the prisoner as he walked from the jail to the scaffold. Only a few were permitted to witness the execution. The prisoner appeared somewhat afraid when he bade good-bye to his spiritual adviser and the sheriff, and expressed a hope to meet them in Heaven. When the trap was sprung, Sage fell about five feet. There was jerking of muscles for some time, but apparently no struggling. He hung some fifteen minutes, when he was pronounced dead.

A Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in writing about the Democratic State Convention, says that "if tact and shrewdness of management alone entitles a political party to success, then the Convention which met in this city on yesterday should meet with the highest degree of success." It was unlike many of its immediate predecessors in bringing together the hitherto scattered and lukewarm members from all sections of the State. Buchanan men, Douglass men, Brickeridge men, "Leocompton" war Democrats and secession adherents, Jewett, Vallandigham, Ohio, and McKim and Hughes and Manypenny, were back again, reminding one of the better days of the party, when nominations and platforms were supposed to mean something more than "going through the motions." The leading speakers were not reckless enough to claim a victory as the result of their campaign, but Val thought he could discern the dim outline of one somewhere in the shadowy future. Will it be pretended, that in view of this accordance between hitherto discordant elements, victory is impossible?

A Heartless Villain.

The New York News makes public a story of deception and crime seldom met with. It appears that when Mrs. General Eaton, so famous as the leader of social and fashionable life in Washington during the Administration of President Jackson, became a widow in a foreign land, she returned to this country, taking up her residence. She adopted two of her grandchildren, a boy and a girl, and with a competence amounting to at least one hundred thousand dollars, was living very happily. At length an Italian adventurer named Bongoni was employed as dancing master for the children, and they took such a liking to him that they prevailed on their grandmother to allow him to be introduced to their home. The result was that he married Mrs. Eaton, and succeeded eventually in getting possession of all her property. Nor did he stop here, but prevailed on her to place in his charge the property she had set apart for her grandchildren, all of which he had the full use and benefit of. He then set at work corrupting the girl, and finally sailed for Europe last Wednesday, taking her with him as his wife. He left a note for Mrs. Eaton, in which he told her that he had converted all her property into cash, and would allow her twenty dollars per week if she would keep the matter quiet.

A bachelor in Albany has about one baby a month left at his door, accompanied with the request that he will "charitably provide for it and bring it up righteously." An occasional baby in the regular honest way is undoubtedly a desirable present; but an attack of infanter by platoon, upon a poor, unprotected bachelor, must be appalling in the last degree.

Talking of negro equality, Parson Brownlow said: "I have no fear that I shall ever come down to the level of the negro." No, Parson; it is too late for any danger of that sort. In civility, if not in civilization, you would have to take an upward direction to reach the level of the most degraded negro on earth.

The Louisville Democrat has lately seen a tape worm forty feet long, which was removed from a man's stomach. The worm was half an inch wide and flat, and hideous in appearance.

An editor of a western paper, while taking a smoke after dark, traveling in a railway carriage, had his pocket picked. The thief next day forwarded the pocket book by express to the editor's office, with the following note:

"You miserable skunk, hears yer pocket book. I don't sitch. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet and nothing in it but a lot of noose paper scraps, an ivvy tuck umb, no oose paper scraps, and a pass from a railroad conductor, is a contemptible imposition on the public." As I hear your editor I return yer trash—I never robs any, only gentlemen.

The indictment against Hon. Jeff Davis formally charges him with having been instigated by the devil. Whether his satanic majesty is to be tried for conspiracy doesn't appear. As he is the instigator, and therefore the greater criminal, we are in favor of allowing Davis to turn State's evidence, only Old Brimstone might have too many friends on the bench.

A Texas Journal denouncing the Civil Rights Bill, and the Texas papers that approve it, says:

"We have buried the hatchet—yes, and we have eaten dirt enough to cover it forever; but, as some emphatic writer says, 'd—d if we have much respect for the man who pretends that he likes it.'"

An exchange says: "Glorious like armies, generally get along well enough till they are engaged."

"Thank God that I have got my hat back from this congregation," said a clergyman, turning it upside down, when it was returned empty to him at the close of a contribution.

When in Jacksonville, Illinois, Anna Dickinson refused to stop at a hotel because the landlord for a few days previous had declined to entertain Fred Douglass. Poor girl! It is too bad that the lion and the lamb cannot lie down together and have a little child to lead them.

The Cleveland Leader, which has been taking notice, says the President's gaiters are "in splendid running order, and heads are falling thick and fast."

A Good Joke.

A good one is told on a bashful young man of our acquaintance who has just commenced his Terapiachon exercise. He took a "partner" to the ball, and being seated after the first dance, was perplexed for something to say, so taking hold of his wilted collar, he said: "It's powerful hot in this room; my shirt's wet—sin't your's?" The lady blushed and took his arm for the next dance. "To be knocked down you have only to ask the man how his 'year's' is."

The Holmes County Farmer is in distress. It has no Abolition press, no Abolition leaders and no Abolition party to fight in Holmes. Never before for twelve years was it so in that county.

Word comes from England that all the ships leaving Liverpool for this country are filled with emigrants, and that emigration to the United States will be numerous this year—greater than ever before.

Platform of Ohio Democracy.

1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio will adhere, in the present and the future as in the past, with unflinching fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic party, and to maintain and well settled principles, as announced by Thomas Jefferson, the great Apostle of American Democracy, and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the Government; and especially of equal taxation, and of representation of all States subject to taxation.

2. Resolved, That the one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the Federal Union, under the Constitution, and that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson as President of the United States in all necessary and proper means to carry out the policy as directed to that end, and especially in making immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives to the seceded States from which it is now unconstitutional and arbitrary withheld, unless on the degrading condition of inferiority in the Union, and of negro political and civil equality, enforced by the Federal Government.

3. Resolved, That the purpose above set forth we will cordially co-operate in public meetings, conventions, and at the polls with all men, without reference to past party positions, who honestly and by their acts and votes as well as by their professions, support the President in his policy of restoration as now declared.

The boy who was told that the best cure for palpitation of the heart, was to quit kissing the girls, said: "Oh that is the only remedy, I say let her palpitate."